

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 3, 1816.

Vol. 1.

Religious Miscellany.

BIBLE SOCIETIES

UNITED STATES, JUNE 15, 1816.

According to the following List, which we have from the Christian Herald, it appears that there are at present ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN BIBLE SOCIETIES in the United States, besides Branches and Associations.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. Instituted May 11, 1816. Hon. Elias Loring, President, Burlington, New-Hampshire; Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, New-York; Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence, New-York; Richard Varick, Esq. Treasurer, New-York.

New-Hampshire. The New-Hampshire B. S.; instituted 1810. Hon. Timothy Loring, President, New-Ipswich; Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, New-York; Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence, New-York; Richard Varick, Esq. Treasurer, New-York.

Massachusetts. The Massachusetts B. S.; instituted 1810. Hon. Timothy Loring, President, New-Ipswich; Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, New-York; Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence, New-York; Richard Varick, Esq. Treasurer, New-York.

The Merrimack B. S.; 17th Jan. 1810; Rev. John Andrews, President; Rev. James Morss, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Richard Pike, Treasurer, Newburyport.

The B. S. of Maine; July, 1810. George Sewell, President; Rev. John B. Romeyn, Corresponding Secretary, New-York.

The B. S. of Salem and its vicinity; 1810. Rev. Dr. Man-Cluter, President; Rev. Dr. S. C. S. Salem; Wm. S. Gray, Secretary.

The Hampden B. S.; January, 1810. Rev. Dr. Lathrop, President; Samuel Osgood, Corresponding Secretary, Springfield.

The Middlesex County B. S.; March, 1814. Gen. John Brooks, President; Mr. Levi Hedge, Secretary, Harvard College, Concord.

The Female B. S. of Boston; Mrs. Anne Parker, President; Susan Huntington, Corresponding Secretary, Boston; Mrs. Sarah Dunn, Treasurer.

The Female B. S. of Augusta; Kennebec river, District of Maine.

Kennebec County B. S.; June 5, 1816.

Rhode-Island. The B. S. of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; instituted September, 1813. His Excellency J. B. Rogers, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Providence.

The Providence Auxiliary B. S.; 1816. Hon. J. Burrill, Jr. Esq. President; Benjamin Cowell, Esq. Secretary.

Connecticut. The Connecticut B. S.; instituted May, 1809. His Excellency J. B. Rogers, Esq. President; Henry B. Rogers, Esq. Treasurer, Hartford.

The Fairfield County B. S.; 5th Dec. 1814. Hon. Jonathan B. Rogers, President; Rev. Elijah W. Rogers, Secretary.

Vermont. The Vermont B. S.; instituted 1810. Hon. C. Marsh, Esq. President; Rev. Chester Wright, Secretary; Jeduthun Loomis, Treasurer.

The Windham County B. S.; 1814.

The Addison County B. S.; Jan. 1814.

3. 'The Albany B. & C. P. B. S.;' Sept. 1810. Rev. Timothy Clowes, Corresponding Secretary, Albany.

4. 'The Albany B. S.;' Oct. 1810. Rev. Dr. J. M. Bradford, President, Albany; Harmanus Bleeker, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Albany; E. F. Backus, Treasurer.

5. 'The Oneida B. S.;' 15th Nov. 1810. George Huntington, Esq. President; Rev. Henry Dwight, Corresponding Secretary, Utica; W. G. Tracy, Esq. Treasurer, Utica.

6. 'The Orange Bible and Tract Society;' June, 1811. Rev. John Johnson, Corresponding Secretary, Newburgh.

7. 'The Otsego County B. S.;' June, 1812. Rev. D. Nash, President; Rev. John Smith, Corresponding Secretary; George Pomeroy, Treasurer, Cooperstown.

8. 'The Washington County B. S.;' 1st Jan. 1813. Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, President, Salem; Rev. A. Ballions, Corresponding Secretary, Cambridge.

9. 'The Female B. S. of Geneva;' May, 1813. Mrs. Hannah Axiel, President; Mrs. Ann Cary Dox, Corresponding Secretary, Geneva; Mrs. Ann Collins, Treasurer.

10. 'The Auxiliary N. Y. B. S.;' 28th June, 1813. H. W. Warner, Esq. President; W. C. Mulligan, Esq. Corresponding Secretary; Ezra C. Woodhull, Treasurer, New-York.

11. 'The Schoharie B. S.;' 1814. Rev. Mr. Miller, President, Kobuskill; Alexander Boyd, Esq. Secretary, Middlebury; John Ingold, Esq. Treasurer.

12. 'The Poughkeepsie Female B. S.;' July, 1814. Mrs. Elizabeth Tappan, President, Poughkeepsie.

13. 'The Female B. S. of Kingston;' 1814. Mrs. Robert Gosman, President; Miss Catharine Weller, Secretary.

14. 'The Female B. S. of Amenia;' 1814.

15. 'The B. S. of Union College;' 1814. Mr. Wm. Averill, President; Mr. D. C. Colden, Secretary; Mr. Fred. Tiffany, Treasurer, Schenectady.

16. 'The Westchester Auxiliary B. S.;' 8th Feb. 1815. Hon. John Jay, Esq. President, Bedford; Rev. Mr. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Barker, Esq. Treasurer, Mount Pleasant.

17. 'The Cayuga County B. S.;' 22d Feb. 1815. Rev. H. Zekiah N. Woodruff, President; Rev. Seth Smith, Secretary, Genoa; Mr. Horace Hill, Treasurer.

18. 'The Long-Island B. and C. P. B. S.;' June, 1815. Joshua Sands, Esq. President; Rev. E. M. Johnson, Secretary.

19. 'The Dutchess County Bible and Common Prayer Book Society;' June 24th, 1815. Dr. Samuel Bard, President, Poughkeepsie; Hon. Thomas I. Oakley, Secretary; Wm. Davis, Esq. Treasurer.

20. 'The B. S. of Rensselaer County;' July 11th, 1815. Rev. Jonas Coe, President; David Buel, jun. Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Troy.

21. 'The Auxiliary Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of Long Island;' July, 1815.

22. 'The Bible Society of Saratoga County;' 24th Aug. 1815. Rev. Dr. S. Blatchford, President, Lansingburgh; Rev. Gilbert M-Master, Corresponding Secretary, Galway; Elisha Powell, Esq. Treasurer.

35. 'The New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society;' May 14, 1816. Mrs. P. Livingston, First Directress; Mrs. S. Ledyard, Corresponding Secretary; Miss H. L. Murray, Treasurer, New-York.

1. 'The New Jersey B. S.;' instituted 5th Dec. 1809. Elias Boudinot, Esq. L. L. D. President, Burlington; Samuel Bayard, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Princeton; John Neilson, Esq. Treasurer, Newark.

2. 'The B. S. of Nassau Hall;' March, 1813. Mr. Isaac Wilbur, President, Princeton; Mr. W. M. Dowell, Corresponding Secretary, Princeton.

3. 'The Newark B. S.;' 1814. Rev. David Jones, President; W. Ward, Esq. Secretary; James Crane, Treasurer, Newark.

4. 'The Female B. S. of Burlington;' 1814. Mrs. Tace Wallace, President; Miss Susan B. Wallace, Secretary.

5. 'The B. S. of Cumberland County;' Aug. 1815. Rev. Jonathan Freeman, President; Jonathan Elmer, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Bridgetown, W. Jersey.

6. 'The B. S. of Gloucester County;' Rev. Simon Wilbur, President; M. C. Fisher, Secretary.

7. 'The Female Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of Newark;' May 23, 1816. Mrs. Bayard, President; Miss Jane Macomb, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Maverick, Treasurer.

1. 'The Bible Society of Philadelphia;' instituted 12th Dec. 1808. Rt. Rev. Bishop White, President, Philadelphia; Rev. James Milnor, Corresponding Secretary, Philadelphia; Robert Ralston, Esq. Treasurer.

2. 'The Auxiliary B. S. of Philadelphia;' 1813. Rev. Jackson Kemper, President; Mr. J. V. Cowell, Corresponding Secretary.

3. 'The B. S. of Pittsburgh;' 1814. Rev. Mr. Taylor, President; Rev. John Black, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Robert Patterson, Treasurer.

4. 'The Female B. S. of Philadelphia;' 16th March, 1814. Mrs. Robert Ralston, President; Mrs. E. Chaucney, Corresponding Secretary, Philadelphia.

5. 'The Female B. S. of Carlisle;' 1814.

6. 'The Female B. S. of Newville;' (near Carlisle) 1814.

7. 'The B. S. of Washington, Pennsylvania;' 5th September 1814. Rev. John Anderson, President; Rev. Matthew Brown, Corresponding Secretary.

8. 'The Auxiliary B. S. of Northumberland County;' 1814. Mr. Samuel Bond, Chillisqueague.

9. 'The Franklin B. S.;' 12th Dec. 1814. Rev. David Denny, President, Chambersburg; Rev. John Lind, Secretary, Greencastle; John Findley, Esq. Treasurer, Chambersburg.

10. 'The Auxiliary B. S. of Lancaster County;' 2d May, 1815. Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, D. D. President; Charles Smith, Esq. and James Houston, Esq. Corresponding Secretaries.

11. 'The Auxiliary B. S. of Harrisburg;' Rev. Mr. Schaffel, Secretary.

12. 'The Meadville B. S.;' Roger Alden, Esq. President, Meadville, (Allegheny C.)

13. 'The African B. S.;' Rev. Absolom Jones, President; Russel Perrot, Corresponding Secretary; Robert Douglass, Treasurer, Philadelphia.

14. 'The Juvenile Female B. S. of Philadelphia;' Miss Haslet, President.

Also nine Bible Associations in the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity. For particulars, see Eighth Report of the Philadelphia B. S.

Delaware. 1. 'The B. S. of Delaware;' 1814. Rev. J. E. Latta, President; John Rumsey, Esq. Secretary, Wilmington.

Maryland. 1. 'The B. S. of Baltimore;' instituted 24th Sept. 1810. Rt. Rev. James Kemp, President; Rev. Daniel Kurtz, and Rev. W. E. Wyatt, Corresponding Secretaries; Alexander Fridge, Esq. Treasurer, Baltimore.

2. 'The B. S. of Prince George's County;' 1814. Rt. Rev. Dr. T. S. Clagget, President; Richard W. West, Esq. Secretary.

3. 'The Female Auxiliary B. S. of Baltimore;' April, 1814. Mrs. Dr. Inglis, President; Mrs. G. Dugan, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. Hartshorn, Treasurer.

4. 'The B. S. of the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia;' 11th January, 1815. Rev. J. B. Slemons, President; John C. Handy, Esq. Secretary, Snow Hill, Maryland.

5. 'The Hagerstown B. S.;'—Anderson, Esq. Secretary.

The District of Columbia. 1. 'The B. S. of the District of Columbia;' 1814. Rev. Dr. James Muir, President, Alexandria; Rev. H. W. Wilmer, Alexandria, and Rev. S. B. Balch, Georgetown, Corresponding Secretaries; Thomas Vowell, Esq. Treasurer.

Virginia. 1. 'The B. S. of Virginia;' instituted 22d June, 1813. Rev. J. H. Rice, Corresponding Secretary, Richmond.

2. 'The B. S. of Frederick County;' Jan. 1814. Rev. Wm. Hill, President; Rev. W. Meade, Corresponding Secretary, Milwood; Mr. James Little, Treasurer.

3. 'The Norfolk B. S.;' 1814. James Nimmo, Esq. President; William Maxwell, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, John McPhail, Treasurer, Norfolk.

4. 'The Fauquier B. S.;' April, 1813. Richard C. Norton, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Warrington.

5. 'The B. S. of Berkeley County;' 1814. Rev. John Hoge, Corresponding Secretary, Martinsburg.

6. 'The B. S. of Fredericksburgh;' 5th May, 1814. Rev. S. B. Wilson, President; Rev. E. C. McGuire, Corresponding Secretary, David Henderson, Treasurer, Fredericksburgh.

7. 'The B. S. of Jefferson County;' 1814. Rev. John Matthews, Corresponding Secretary, Shepherdstown.

8. 'The Rockingham B. S.;' 1814. Rev. George Bourne, Corresponding Secretary, Harriburg.

9. 'The Staunton B. S.;' (Augusta County) 1814. Samuel Clark, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Staunton.

10. 'The Female Auxiliary B. S. of Manchester;' (Chesterfield County,) 1814.

11. 'The New Providence B. S.;' in Rockbridge County, 1814. Rev. Samuel Brown, President.

12. 'The Loudon B. S.;' at Leesburg. L. Lee, Esq. President.

North Carolina. 1. 'The B. S. of North Carolina;' Jan. 1814. Rev. Dr. Hall, President; Joseph Gales, Esq. Secretary; B. S. King, Treasurer.

South Carolina. 1. 'The Beaufort B. S.;' March, 1810. Rev. B. M. Palmer, and Rev. J. B. Campbell, Corresponding Secretaries, Beaufort.

2. 'The B. S. of Charleston;' June 1810. Gen. Charles C. Pinckney, President; Rev. Dr. A. Finck, Corresponding Secretary, Charleston.

Georgia. 1. 'The Georgia B. S.;' July, 1810. John Bolton, Esq. President; Rev. Dr. Henry Kollock, Corresponding Secretary, Savannah.

Ohio. 1. 'The Ohio B. S.;' Oct. 22d, 1812. General Rufus Putnam, President; Rev. S. P. Robbins, Corresponding Secretary; David Putnam, Esq. Treasurer, Marietta.

2. 'The Scioto B. S.;' Jan. 25th, 1814. Rev. John Andrews, President; Chillicothe; Rev. James Hoge, Secretary, Columbus; Robert G. Wilson, Treasurer, Chillicothe.

3. 'The Connecticut Reserve B. S.;' June 1814. Elizer Wright, Esq. President; Rev. John Seward, Secretary, Warren; Zalmon Fitch, Esq. Treasurer.

4. 'The Miami B. S.;' at Cincinnati.

5. 'The Female Bible and Charitable Society of Dayton.'

6. 'The Millcreek Female B. S.;' 1815. Mrs. Charlotte Chambers Risk, President, Ludlow Station.

7. 'The Urbana B. S.;' 15th February, 1816.

Kentucky. 1. 'The Kentucky B. S.;' inst. 1810, and re-organized in 1812. Rev. H. Bishop, President; Eben. Sharpe, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, Lexington.

2. 'The Cumberland B. S.;' Dr. Donnel, President, Sumner County.

3. 'The East Tennessee B. S.;' 13th January, 1816. Thomas Emerson, Esq. Secretary, Knoxville.

Tennessee. 1. 'The Nashville B. S.;' January 1813.

Louisiana. 1. 'The Louisiana B. S.;' 9th March, 1813. Benj. Morgan, Esq. President; Alfred Hennen, Esq. and N. Morse, Esq. Corresponding Secretaries, New Orleans; Hon. F. X. Martin, Esq. Treasurer.

Mississippi Territory. 1. 'The Mississippi B. S.;' March 27th, 1813. His Excellency Governor Holmes, President, Natchez; John Henderson, Esq. Secretary, Natchez.

Indiana Territory. 1. 'The Vincennes B. S.;' 2. 'The Jeffersonville and New Albany B. S.;' 29th February, 1816. Gov. T. Posey, President, Jeffersonville; Samuel Merriweather, Esq. Corresponding Secretary; T. Posey, Esq. Treas.

From the Portland Gazette.

OUR FOREFATHERS.

It is the fashion of the times to ridicule the scrupulous preciseness of our religious forefathers. Their claim to reputation for piety has been generally allowed to be just; but it has been as generally supposed that their piety was mistaken, and their zeal irregular and

without knowledge. While particular traits of their character are held up to derision, we do not entertain that respect for them, which their real excellencies merit. I can never despise men, of such fortitude and perseverance as they were, and such lovers of civil and religious liberty. Their conduct discovers an attachment to principles, which only minds of great strength and nobleness can feel. From them is derived whatever liberty we enjoy. They fled from their native country to escape civil and religious intolerance. Their fathers even under the despotism of British monarchs felt the spirit of liberty, and they always contended for greater immunities than they then possessed. They bore with spirit the domineering spirit of Elizabeth, and heard with disgust the arrogant pretensions of James to a divine right to the crown; nor did they readily submit to the imperious spirit of the councillors of Charles. The puritans were our ancestors. In the parliament of Elizabeth, they were the first, that discovered an ardent desire to enjoy true liberty. The puritan *Wentworths* particularly were the daring assertors of the rights of the people, and they fearlessly resisted the encroachments of Elizabeth on the privileges of Englishmen. Hume asserts, that Englishmen owe to the puritans all the freedom of their constitution. The christian religion wherever it has been taught, has ameliorated the condition of the middle and lower orders of society. Its reception in its true spirit has been invariably followed by the enjoyment of greater civil liberties.—As liberty opens the way for the Christian religion, so religion confirms and establishes liberty. It makes us better acquainted with individual rights. It shows the poor the duties they owe the rich, and it teaches the rich, not to despise and trample upon the poor. If we look to those countries where religion has flourished, we may see that these remarks are founded on facts. England, Scotland, Holland, Sweden, and part of lower Germany are countries where the Bible is freely read and where religious institutions, are well observed; and these are the only free countries of Europe. Spain, France, Italy, Austria, are indeed called Christian, and profess themselves such, but with scarcely better claims to the title, than even the followers of Mahomet; and these countries know not what liberty is. Religion since the birth of Christ has been and always will be the forerunner of civilization and liberty. The sentiments of our forefathers on religion and church government are the best security of our civil and religious rights. The model on which churches are formed is incompatible with monarchy. Switzerland and Holland alone formed their churches on the plan on which ours stand, and these were the only great republics of Europe. The freedom we enjoy in religion we cannot yield in civil life. Our unbounded license of speculation in matters of religion will be indulged on every other subject. Let a nation taste the sweets of religious liberty and they will long to enjoy the pleasures of political liberty. Our best laws and our best institutions originated in the piety, the religion, of our ancestors. It was by a sense of religion that they were induced to make such excellent provisions for the general instruction of the young in human science, and for all ages in religion. It was from regard to the scriptures that they enacted such wise and wholesome laws. The noble university of Harvard sprung from their piety, and was by them dedicated to "Christ and the Church"—Christo et ecclesiae.—Our ancestors might have failings—what mortal has not? Even the sun has its dark spots. But none but they, who seek to spy out its blemishes, discern them. Could the present generation imitate their fathers, in their virtues, even if they avoided not their errors, we should see less to lament and more to rejoice in. What we have gained in refinement of manners and feelings, we have lost in the social virtues.

MAJORUM STUDIOUS.

AFRICAN SUPERSTITION.

[Mr. Nylander, who communicates the following account of African delusion is a Missionary, employed by the Church Missionary Society among the Bulloms, a tribe inhabiting the coast of Western Africa.]

From the Missionary Register.

African Gregees, or Preservatives.

The word "gregee" is probably a corruption of a Persian word, which signifies a Charm or Incantation. The following narrative of Mr. Nylander, the Society's Missionary among the Bulloms, is calculated to awaken earnest desires in the reader, that the poor Africans may be delivered from the influence of their wretched superstitions.

"One day a man brought a good gregee to one of my scholars; "which," said he, "your brother has sent you, to hang before your breast, that no shot may hit you when you go to war." It happened to be present, and said, "This

is a very poor preserver! If you have nothing else to stop the shot, this piece of leather cannot do it." We agreed to try. The gregree was fixed to a tree, which was supposed to be the man whom it was to protect; and the boy, whose preserver it was to be, fired at it with small shot: all the shot struck into the tree: the messenger rejoiced that the gregree had received no damage: I said, "The gregree was appointed, not to preserve itself, but the man on whose neck it was to be hung; and the tree was supposed to be the man." However, we agreed upon another shot, and the gregree was hit. We then cut open the leather, and found the piece of paper written in Arabic (which I enclose herewith,) wrapped up in a small scrap of cloth well rubbed with some sort of grease, and covered with thick leather, which, perhaps, might prevent a shot from penetrating. Our shot, however, went through.

A Krooman, being present, said: "Oh! Mandingo Gregree no good. Me sabby fetece he pass 'm too much. (I know a preservative far beyond them all.) His fetece was tried in the same manner, and was shot through."

The king was alarmed at the firing, and came in haste with some of his people, to see what was the matter; when he was informed of the whole.

A Mahometan from the neighborhood also was curious to know the reason of firing guns. I said we had tried a Mandingo Gregree, and proved it to be good or nothing. He said, "The gregree is good: only it is not appointed to prevent a shot, but merely to preserve the possessor from bad people;" but he had a gregree, he added, which if I ventured to shoot at my gun would burst. He came within a few days to have his gregree tried. I said, "Friend, without taking the trouble to try your gregree, I know it is good for nothing. It is not worth the powder that is wasted by firing at it."—"Aha!" said he, "you fear my gregree break your gun."—"No," said I; "it is only pity for my gunpowder: however, if your gregree be so good as you say, hang it round your neck and stand before me: let me fire at it."—"I did not come to fight," said he, "but that you should fire at my gregree as you did at the other man's. I know my gregree is good. God lives in it."—"What sort of a God is that, who can live in this piece of leather?"—"No," said he, "God's name is there." I asked him whether he could read Arabic: he said, "No." I then said: "God forbids us to make any sort of gregree at all, or to depend on any thing for help but himself; and he commands us, 'Thou shalt not use my name for nothing, or in vain;' and, as you write God's name a hundred times on a piece of paper, and then say, 'This paper is my God, it will keep me from all harm,' God is angry with you: he hates your gregrees. But if I fire at your gregree, and hit the stick it is fixed on, will you then throw away all your other gregrees, and come to me, and learn to read God's book, and find the way to heaven?" The man was perplexed, and had nothing more to say; but went home with his gregree.

Interesting Account of Efforts to introduce Christianity into New Zealand.

[New Zealand is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, several hundred miles East of New Holland. The inhabitants are an active, vigorous, intelligent race and capable of every improvement. They are naturally friendly and hospitable; but the outrages that have been committed by the crews of British vessels which have touched at the island have rendered them jealous of Europeans, and in several instances they have retaliated with terrible vengeance. When Mr. Marsden the able and enterprising Missionary of the Church Missionary Society had determined to introduce civilization and Christianity among this interesting people, his first step was to protect them from the injustice and oppression of his own countrymen. Accordingly he procured the establishment of a Society in New South Wales, for the protection of the Natives of the South Sea Islands who may be brought to Port Jackson, and for the defence of their claims against the Masters of the vessels who bring them. The Society were also to instruct them in the principles of Christianity and in the arts of civilization. The donations to the Society at its first establishment were about 2000l. and the annual subscription was 500l. The Church Missionary Society have been so much encouraged by the prospects opened in Mr. Marsden's letters, that they have assigned him 5000l. per annum for the prosecution of his plans. The following letter from Mr. Marsden to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, is among the first of his interesting communications.]

"Parramatta, New South Wales, August 16, 1813.

"DEAR SIR—

"I am happy to inform you, that I have received very late accounts from Duaterra, and that he is going on well. All the vessels which have touched there since his return, have been safe, and were supplied with every thing that the country could afford.

"Two young men, sons of two Chiefs, have arrived in the last vessel from Zealand. I expect one of them in a few days, to live with me for a time.

"The way seems gradually opening for a Mission to New Zealand. The natives are getting on with their cultivation, and have now plenty of maize and pigs; with potatoes and other vegetables. The wheat which I sent a few months since, is growing very well. Duaterra has a perfect knowledge of the cultivation of maize and wheat: bread will be a wonderful advantage to these poor Islanders, and be a means of preventing their civil wars.

"I should have endeavored to begin the Mission before now, had not the unfortunate business of the Boyd occurred. I was afraid that if any thing serious should happen to the Missionaries, I might have been blamed. I have no doubt but the way will be made plain and clear; and that we shall have the most friendly intercourse with the Natives.

"Had there been a vessel that could have been employed in the Mission, much might have been done before this time. I am in expectation of removing this difficulty, either by purchasing part of a vessel myself, or of being able to hire one.

"I have an intention to instruct the two young Chiefs, now with me, in agriculture; and to teach them to make an axe or a hoe. Agriculture will make the way clear for the Missionaries: it will find employment for the Natives, and furnish them with the means of support. If they are once instructed in this useful knowledge, New Zealand will become a great country.

"I wish the Society would send me out for them a few axes, hoes, spades, saws, common knives, fish-hooks, needles, and such useful articles, as soon as they can; and at the same time, a few tin pots and iron pots; and a hand-wheat-mill, for them to grind their wheat. These things will be of incalculable value to them, and will have the best effect. They will now give a large hog for a small axe, and a bag of potatoes for a small bit of iron hoop, that they can fasten into the end of a rod to work with.

"I think the natural flax of New Zealand would be a valuable article of commerce. Any quantity of it may be procured.

"I am looking out for Mr. Kendall, whom you mentioned in your last. I wish he were here now: he should begin his work immediately with the two New Zealanders who are here, till a farther opening should be made.

"All the Masters of Vessels I have seen and conversed with, who have been at New Zealand, are of opinion, that the Missionaries will be perfectly safe amongst the Natives. I am convinced much has been done already, toward the Mission, by that friendly intercourse which is now opened, and by Duaterra, and by one of the Priests living in my house. They have acquired a certain degree of knowledge by joining in family worship, attending constantly on public worship, and by conversing with me upon Divine Subjects.

"I have enclosed a few threads of the flax which were sent me a few days ago. Ship-loads of this flax may be got at New Zealand, should it be valuable. Will you have the goodness to request some Gentlemen of the Society to ascertain its value? I have sent it, as I received it. I think it could be turned to some good account, and might also find employment for the Natives to collect it.

[The following letter dated March 15, 1814, explains Mr. Marsden's object in providing for the protection of the South Sea Islanders.]

"I have long wished for an opportunity to bring forward some of the Masters of Vessels, who visit the Islands in the South Seas for their wanton cruelties, robberies, and murders of the Natives; in order to put a stop, as far as possible, to these acts of violence.

"A few months ago, I received information that the master of a vessel from Port Jackson had treated a New Zealander very ill, by beating him cruelly, stripping him naked, and taking from him what little property he had acquired by acting as a sailor on board. These acts took place in the Bay of Islands. I wrote an Official Letter to the Governor, (a copy of which I herewith transmit,) when the Master of the Vessel arrived, requesting that his Excellency would cause an inquiry to be made, which was done. I immediately brought forward another Master of a Vessel upon a similar charge. The facts which I circumstantiated, induced his Excellency to issue a Proclamation for the protection of the Natives of the South Sea Islands; and to require all Masters of Vessels, who clear out of this Port, or enter into a bond, that they will not commit any of those acts of fraud and violence upon the natives. In this case I obtained the utmost of my wishes.

"My next step was, to try if I could not get a Society formed for the Protection of the Natives of the South Sea Islands who may come to Port Jackson. In this I also succeeded far better than I expected. I have no doubt but this Society will greatly aid the Missions to New Zealand, and to the other Islands. I consider this institution to be of vast importance to the Common Cause. For

the governing of the Society, as well as for constituting it, I copied your Rules as nearly as I could: these were approved. I shall transmit to you the proceedings as far as we have gone. The Church Missionary Society will see, from all these circumstances, that Divine Goodness is preparing a way for these poor Heathens to receive the glad tidings of the Gospel.

"I think much has been done here in clearing away the difficulties. From the Depositions which I shall transmit for the information of the Society, you will see what just cause the Natives of different Islands have to redress their own wrongs upon the Europeans.

"Governor Macquarie has always very readily met my wishes, and interposed his authority whenever requested so to do.

"I see the footsteps of Divine Providence strongly marked in many circumstances, that have happened in these parts of the world: all tending to make way for the blessing of the Gospel. The attention of those in authority would not have been awakened to the sufferings of the Natives of the South Sea Islands, unless some great crimes had been committed. Those crimes will produce the effect. His Excellency assured me, that he would write both to the Governor-General of India, and also to his Majesty's Ministers, to request that they will not allow any vessel to sail, either from England or India, to these Seas, till the Masters had entered into the necessary bonds for their good conduct toward the Natives. From this you will see that the Missionaries will be more secure from the hand of violence, than they could otherwise have been."

[In an Official Letter to the Governor of New South Wales, dated Nov. 1, 1813, Mr. Marsden thus describes the character of the New Zealanders.]

Should the natives of New Zealand be treated with justice and humanity by the Europeans, and their persons and property protected from the hand of fraud and violence, I am persuaded that all hostilities and murder would cease on their part, and a friendly intercourse would soon be open between them and the settlement, which will greatly benefit this colony. They are a noble race of men, and capable of every mental improvement. They would soon learn our simple arts and form habits of industry. This I am fully convinced of from the knowledge I have of their character and endowments.

(To be Continued.)

FOR THE RECORDER.

[The following letter is from a clergyman in York County, in the District of Maine, and is dated March 12, 1816. Owing to an error in the superscription it has travelled more than 2000 miles to reach Boston. As its contents are not of a nature to suffer from the delay, we gladly insert it at this late period.]

"Since the commencement of the present year, I have visited almost every family in my society, (which is spread over about 24 square miles,) with a view to ascertain, if any were destitute of the sacred Scriptures. Not a single house escaped my notice, where I had not myself seen a Bible, or where I could not obtain certain information that there was one. This business I performed in a short time. 'Aid I must confess, I have never felt happier, since I have been in the ministry, than in carrying the word of God to the destitute. Twice before the present year, I thought I had supplied all among my people, who were in want, with the Bible. But I was led to suppose, a few months since, that some families, from their circumstances, had been overlooked, and were still without the Scriptures in their houses. On strict inquiry, I found about 20 families without the Bible. About fifty families have been supplied with the Bible within about six years. And many other families, either unsupplied, or badly supplied, have been induced to purchase the Scripture for themselves. A vast many families, at least one fourth of the whole number, I should judge, are now without Bibles—not only in this county, but in this district. Few perhaps are prepared to believe this statement, because they have never made inquiries.

"It is the opinion of most men, who possess the Scriptures themselves, that no family can be so bad, as not to have a Bible. Should inquiries be made in every town, I am persuaded facts would astonish many.

"Would it not be proper for every minister of the gospel to look into the state of his people? Should he find few, if any, destitute, the inquiry with suitable observations might do him and them great good. Many would feel reproved for their neglect of the Scriptures, and others might learn to value them more than ever. It would be very beneficial for every minister to impress his people with a proper sense of their privileges. This he might do by communicating to them the knowledge of many facts.

"Would it not be proper to request all Missionaries in future to make inquiries of every family where they go, whether they have the Bible? This would open a new field of Missionary labor. And this would furnish them with new subjects of conversation. They can

easily make themselves acquainted with many facts, extremely interesting to the people. With very little exertion they might probably obtain small subscriptions in almost every town to supply the poor with Bibles, and others would be excited to seek them at their own expense. In this way we might soon see entering our rivers sloop loads of Bibles instead of hogheads of rum. Besides, without more attention to the Scriptures, missionaries will have no success. Here it is believed is the grand secret—the neglect of the Bible on the part of the people, and the neglect of daily and devout meditation on them on the part of missionaries themselves. Where children have not been brought up to reverence the Scriptures, any appeal made to them by a minister, has but little effect. The same holds good with respect to grown people, who are not accustomed to read the Bible daily—or at least every Sabbath. I could bring a multitude of facts to confirm, and to add weight to these observations. I feel very desirous, that every one, who is able to read, may have a Bible. How pleasant would it be to see parents and children reading God's word together! Parents and guardians who are able, ought to be urged to furnish every one in their families, capable of reading, with the Bible.

"This is a plan very dear to my heart, and which I am anxious to see carried into execution. Every child, that can read, ought on the Sabbath to commit to memory some portion of scripture, or to study his primer with references to the Scriptures. If more respect were paid to the word of God, and less to human productions; I am persuaded the result would be glorious. The Scriptures are able to make men wise unto salvation."

FOR THE RECORDER.

[The following letter, accompanied with the sum of \$3 25, was recently received by a clergyman in this vicinity. The same sum has been received in the same way twice before. The donor is wholly unknown.]

REV. SIR,

Excuse my again troubling you with my annual contribution, for the encouragement of the Bible Society of the county of Middlesex, this sum as heretofore has been saved by my depositing every Sabbath in a box kept for the purpose one sixteenth of a dollar, and I assure you although I am poor I have not felt any inconvenience from this appropriation; and from my own feelings I am convinced that hundreds who now think their circumstances will not admit of their giving three dollars and twenty-five cents per year for the purpose of enlightening and christianising the ignorant, would if they were to appropriate it in the manner I have done, never miss the sum or know the want of it. I know by experience that it makes a great difference in one's feelings whether he appropriates a certain sum at once or does it as it were imperceptibly; I believe also, that by laying aside but a very small sum at stated times, they would be able annually to do a great deal of good with it, and not suffer evil themselves.

A friend to Bible Societies.

June 30, 1816.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.

On the forenoon of Tuesday the 17th instant, the General Association of Connecticut convened in New Haven, and continued their session until Thursday evening. The Associational Sermon was delivered on Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Fairfield. It was solemn, and deeply searching, both to ministers and people. It ought to be read in every parish in New England.

The reports of the state of religion in the several district associations in Connecticut, in the Presbyterian Church, and in the states of Vermont and New Hampshire, were read to the General Association on Wednesday afternoon, in the north Church, before a very numerous assembly. The reports were minute, and highly interesting. They gave a succinct religious history of a year, more distinguished in this country, by revivals of religion, than any former year within the memory of man. Probably no one of the audience present, ever before heard at once, so much good news respecting the prosperity of the Church of God. After the reading of the reports was finished, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, at the request of the two congregational churches, to about 950 communicants. No one, who was not present, can adequately conceive, how solemn this celebration was, to those who were admitted to the table of our Lord. All who were thus privileged, we believe, look upon the scene of Wednesday afternoon, as the most affecting and delightful, which they ever witnessed. [Relig. Intell.]

UTILITY OF TRACTS.

Mr. Murheim, a Jew, and an eminent merchant, who has four counting houses in the Mediterranean; one on the coast of Barbary, another at Smyrna, a third at Sandaroon, in the Levant, and a fourth at Malta, ascribes his conversion to Christianity, to the blessing of God upon one of the Tracts (translated into Italian) published by the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. The last intelligence of this be-

liever in Jesus, states, that he employed in endeavoring to convert others those blessings which he has received. One of his converts, a Jew of Barbary, observed, if all were known that Mr. M. spread the knowledge of the gospel of Jesus Christ, he would be considered almost equal to one of the apostles. —Evan. Repos.

Domestic Article

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

On Monday the 27th ult. Mr. Smith, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years, for publishing notes on the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, came to Chillicothe some time with a view, as he said, of opening an academy. By his address and of literary acquirements, he had gained the confidence of the citizens, soon obtained assurances of patronage. —He was received into a society—had access to the most respectable houses, amongst others, the Cashier of the above bank, at his office, where, it appears, in advantage of the confidence placed in him, he stole some sheets of the notes. Shortly after this, under of going to Philadelphia after he left Chillicothe for the eastern states, to whom he was indebted, the notes, the signatures being taken a few hours after the imposition detected—he was pursued, overtaken, brought back, where he met with reward.

The First Settler of Kentucky

An U. States Officer at Paducah on the Missouri, 400 miles mouth, writes thus:—"We have been honored from Colonel Boon, the first Kentucky; he lately spent with us. This singular man live in Kentucky when it became He has established a colony on the Missouri, about 100 miles, which has been nearly all Indians during the late war. He cannot live without being in the remotest wilderness he can hire a man to go with him, binds in written articles to him, and bring him home dead. He left this for the river Platte, above. Col. Boon is 60 years of age, five feet seven inches tall, stoutly made, and active for years; is still of vigorous mind, pretty well informed. He has been in all the wars of America, from Braddock's war to the present. He has held respectable state offices, both civil and military; has been a legislator, and a magistrate, might have accumulated riches as any man in Kentucky; but he prefers the woods; where he is in the dress of the rough hunter."

BALTIMORE.

An ordinance has been passed by the mayor to offer a reward of one hundred dollars, for the apprehension of the person who robbed the late alderman, of his pocket book. The treasury notes he found, his loss now stands at \$100. It gives us pleasure to see measures have been adopted to sum by subscription, that the chief may be no loser by his city. —[Noble.]

SNOW IN JUNE, 1816.

Extract of a letter, dated June 9, to a gentleman in New York. During the 6th inst. the snow fell in all the towns about New York as it fell. Much snow fell on the night, and on Saturday, in many places; in Williamsburgh, twelve, and in Cabot eight deep. The ground at New York generally covered during the night, and the mountains we can see, are yet completely covered in snow on the earth in part of the country, I assume a most dreary aspect; and mittens are almost as general as in January; and fire is in the houses.

NORTHAMPTON.

Monday last was the hottest day we have experienced the present season. The thermometer at 9 o'clock stood at 102 in the shade on the side of the House. Yesterday down to 55.

SALEM.

The Weather.—Summer has come in all its power, and is long checked by uncommon strong and rapid. For three weeks we have experienced a high heat. The thermometer at 10 o'clock yesterday was 100.

The eastern half of August has for some time been a dry fall in the morning of the 22nd. Worthy Imitation.—Above one hundred dollars are annually expended in the Legislature of New York, by the Legislature of New York.

Poetry.

From the Christian Observer.

SPRING.

WHEN spring unlocks the flowers
To paint the laughing soil;
When summer's balmy breezes
Refresh the morn's soil;
When winter holds in frosty chains
The fallow and the flood;
In God the earth rejoices still,
And owns her Maker good.

The birds that wake the morning,
And those that love the shade;
The winds that sweep the ocean,
Or lull the drowsy glade;
The sun that from his amber bower,
Rejoices on his way;
The moon and stars, their ruler's state
In silent pomp display.

Shall man, the heir of nature,
Expectant of the sky—
Shall man alone, unthankful,
The voice of praise deny?
No, let the sun forsake his course,
The seasons cease to be—
Thee, Maker, shall we yet adore,
And, Saviour, honor Thee.

The flowers of spring may wither,
The fruits of summer fade,
The winter fall untimely,
The birds forsake the shade,
The rivers fail, the ocean's tide
Unlearn his old decree,
But, Lord, in Nature's dying hour,
Our love shall cling to Thee. R.

Miscellany.

ESCAPE OF LAVALETTE.

The following letter from Sir Robert Wilson to Earl Gray, was intercepted by the French government, and is one of the documents upon which the charges against Sir Robert are founded:

Sir Robert Wilson to Earl Gray.

"It was determined (says R. Wilson) that the fugitive should wear the English uniform; that I should conduct him without the barriers in an English cabriolet, wearing the uniform myself; that I should have a relay horse at La Chapelle, and proceed from thence to Compeigne, where Ellister should repair with my carriage, in which I should afterwards travel with Lavalette to Mons, by the way of Cambray. I had no difficulty in procuring from Sir Charles Stewart, at my request, and on my responsibility, passports for General Wallis and Col. Lesnock, names which we chose because they were not preceded by Christian names. The passports were duly countersigned by the minister for foreign affairs, but when they were presented for signature, one of the secretaries asked who Col. Lesnock was? He immediately replied, it is the father of the admiral. This object accomplished, Ellister took the passports for Colonel Lesnock, procured post-horses for his carriage; and finally, to avoid all suspicion, took an apartment and a coach-house—Bruce fortunately learned that the brigade commanded by his cousin, General Brisbane, was at Compeigne, with the horses and baggage belonging to the general who was then in England. We saw the aid-de-camp at Bruce's, where we met by appointment. He told him that very particular circumstances obliged us to pass through Compeigne with a person who must remain unknown, we wished to stop an hour or two in a remote and retired quarter. He frankly replied, that he would trust entirely to us on the subject; that his existence depended on preserving his situation, but that he would not hesitate to accede to our proposition, particularly since he saw we were interested in the affair. I avow that I felt repugnance at implicating such a person in this; but the cause was too important to stop at that consideration, and I encouraged the hope that a day would one time arrive in which it might be possible for me to acknowledge this service. Bruce procured Lavalette's measure, and Hutchinson gave it to a tailor saying it was the measure of a quarter master of his regiment, who wanted a great-coat, waistcoat and pantaloons, but did not need a suit. The tailor observed that it was the measure of a tall man, and that it had not been taken by a tailor.

"His remark alarmed me so much that I thought it was advisable to send Hutchinson to say to him, that as the quarter-master could not wait till Saturday evening it was necessary that the clothes should be carefully packed up, and that they would be forwarded to him after his departure.—Hutchinson and Ellister took besides all necessary precautions with respect to the horses, and reconnoitred the barriers in a promenade on the preceding day. Every precaution for avoiding accidents being adopted, it was finally agreed that Lavalette should be removed to Hutchinson's lodgings on Sunday, January 7, at half past nine in the evening precisely; and that next day, at half past seven in the morning, equally precise, I should be at his door with Bruce's cabriolet, my servant, the servant on my mare, well equipped, as if I were going to make an inspection. That Hutchinson should ride along by the side of the cabriolet keeping up conversation with us, and that in case any embarrassments occurred, Lavalette should mount my horse and I the mare, in order that we might act more freely and gain in expedition. I should

certainly have preferred passing the barriers on horseback, but it was thought that the manner of riding on horseback, might attract attention, and that passing the barriers in full day, and in an open carriage would shew too much confidence to give cause for suspicion.

"The hour being at last arrived, Ellister, Bruce, and myself repaired to Hutchinson's apartments, under the pretext of a party for punch; at the moment when Lavalette was to present himself, Bruce advanced to the top of the stairs, Lavalette took him by the hand, and we saw before us this interesting personage. He was dressed in a blue uniform, and sufficiently disguised to pass without remark in the apartment of an Englishman. The friend who conducted him did not enter the room but he delivered at Hutchinson's a pair of double-barrelled pistols for Lavalette. He appeared at first much moved. We did not permit him to give vent to all his sentiments of gratitude, but a few moments after, Ellister and I withdrew, and left him to the care of Hutchinson and Bruce.

"Next day at half past seven, I was at Hutchinson's door. In five minutes I had seated Lavalette, and we were on our way to the bar of Clichy. We met an English officer, who appeared surprised at seeing a general officer whom he did not know. My servant avoided all questions; I passed the barrier at a moderate pace; the gendarmes looking earnestly at us, but the presenting of arms gave Lavalette the opportunity of covering his face in returning the salute. When we had got through the barrier, Lavalette pressed his leg against mine, and when we were out of the reach of observation, his whole countenance appeared enlivened by this first favor of fortune.

"The road was full of all sorts of people; but whenever we met the Dilligence, I began to converse in a loud voice in English, and I remarked that my hat which was mounted with a white plume, and which Lavalette held in his hand, attracted the notice of the passengers, & withdrew their attention from us.

"Lavalette has such marked features, and his person is so well known to all the post-masters, that the greatest care was necessary. At La Chapelle, where we changed horses, we experienced a moment's alarm at the sight of four gendarmes who hovered about us. But Hutchinson on being questioned by them, relieved us from their importunities by replying, that we were going to choose cantonments for a division of the English army. We were obliged to pass close to other gendarmes who had with them bills containing the description of Lavalette, and here I ought to remark, that these bills had been distributed to almost every individual in France. On approaching Compeigne I observed some grey hairs projecting from under the brown wig worn by Lavalette. Fortunately I had scissors with me, and I performed the part of his friseur on the road.

"On entering Compeigne we found the sergeant mentioned by captain Fraval, who conducted us through the town to a quarter extremely well chosen, for we were not incommoded by spectators in the streets. None saw us enter except the soldiers and the English servants who attended us.—While we waited for Ellister, with the carriage, Mr. F. presented us with refreshments. Finally, towards night, as had been agreed upon, Ellister arrived with the carriage, which had left Paris by the barrier of St. Denis, and was followed to La Chapelle by two gendarmes. I caused the lamps to be lighted, as well to shew our road as to make it appear that we were under no apprehensions; and having taken leave of our friends, we set out, well armed, and prepared to make resistance, if we experienced any obstacle. We were much questioned at the stations for the relays, but we experienced no delay till we reached Cambray, where we lost three hours at the gates, owing to the fault of the English guard, who having no orders for calling the gate-keeper, was not to be induced to do so, notwithstanding all we could say to him—a negligence which has already been attended with inconvenience to the government, and which might have been fatal to us. In passing through Valenciennes we were strictly examined three times over, and our passports sent to the commandant. We underwent another examination at some distance from that garrison, and this was the last. We did not stop, except at Mons, where we dined, and made arrangements for the future journey of Lavalette. I wrote several letters to facilitate the means by which he might reach his destination, and having provided every thing that appeared best for his health and comfort, I took leave of him, and returned to Paris yesterday evening by the route of Maubuge, Soissons, and La Porte St. Martin, after an absence of 60 hours."

An earthquake, accompanied by a great noise in the air, has occurred in Norway.

The British prize-money for the capture of the U. S. frigate *President*, has been distributed to the crews of the *Endymion*, *Pomone* and *Tenedos*.

The slave insurrection at Barbadoes is effectually quelled—the black troops exerted themselves to conquer them.

REVENUE AND DEBT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The following is an official statement of the Public Debt of the State of Massachusetts, reported by the Treasurer, June 6, 1816.

Six Per Cent Stock, issued for Loans for defence 846,000 00
Five Per Cent Funded Debt 540,213 51
Five per cent Loans from the several Banks, 130,000 00
\$1,525,213 51

No. 2.

Stock belonging to the Commonwealth.

Balance of Principal, 1st April, 1816, on Certificate No. 4352, 6 per cent United States Stock, present value, 14,162 00
Balance of Principal, 1st April, 1816, on Certificate No. 3239, Deferred 6 per cent United States Stock, present value 217,500 00
Certificate No. 345, 3 per cent Stock, 249,769 20
Certificate No. 217, 6 per cent Stock, new, 9,901 59
Certificate No. 364, 7 per cent Stock, new, 9,328 00
Certificate No. 469, 7 per cent Stock, 9,328 00
Certificate No. 1250, 7 per cent Stock, 19,766 00
Certificate No. 1777, 7 per cent Stock, 10,034 00
Reimbursement and Interest due 31st December, 1814, on the two first above, unpaid, 19,268 59
Reimbursement and Interest due 31st March, 1815, on the two first above, unpaid, 9,328 36
Stock in the Union Bank, 400,000 00
Stock in the Boston Bank, 600,000 00
\$1,668,354 74

Exhibit of Property, exclusive of Lands, belonging to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Balance of Robert Morris' bond, 4,479 25
Leonard Jarvis' notes, 3,270 00
W. Wetmore, J. Peck and S. Waldo's notes, 23,127 82
B. Haskell, P. Gilman and N. Fay's notes, 13,505 60
Jeffrey and Russell's, 276 01
W. & R. McFarland's note, 12 00
Waterman Thomas, 4,852 67
Silas Hazeltine's note to L. Jarvis and endorsed, 528 96
J. J. & M. Clark, jr. and Wm. Muzzey's Note, 142 69
Thomas G. Waite's note, 4,932 48
William Tudor's notes, 320 74
O. Phelps, 1,184 50
Leonard Jarvis' notes, 14,353 80
Benjamin Fish's bond, 644 25
John Putnam's bond, 644 20
Daniel Epes' bond, 1,293 15
Charles Blanchard's bond, small balance due, 488 08
Aaron Tufts and John Barker's bond, 1,206 52
Thomas Cobb's bond, 600 00
Joseph Treat's bond, 2,532 00
Isaac Chamberlain's note, 640 20
Exon vs. J. Peck, W. Wetmore and W. Tudor, 2,658 36
John Leavitt and Charles Leavitt's note, 94 38
Josiah Bacheider's note, 305 00
John Watson, Harry Prentiss and B. Cheever's note, 6,684 51
Bonds and mortgages lodged by the Solicitor, received of Skinner's bondsmen, balance due thereon, 16,709 47
105,477 59

The greater part of the above were given for lands, but the parties failing, the lands will revert to the Commonwealth; and not more than 20,000 thereof can probably ever be collected in money.

No. 3.

List of the Salary Officers of the State of Massachusetts, and their annual pay.

His Excellency the Governor, 2,666 66
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, 533 34
His Honor the Chief Justice, 3,500 00
Four Associate Judges \$3000 each, 12,000 00
Secretary and Clerks, 5,800 00
Treasurer and Clerks, 4,600 00
Attorney General, 2,000 00
Solicitor General, 2,000 00
Adjutant General & Clerks, 3,600 00
Quarter Master General and Clerks, 2,700 00
Reporter, 1,000 00
Judge Dawes, 750 00
State Prison Visitors, 300 00
Clerks of the Senate and grants, 925 00
Clerk of the House and grants, 600 00
Reporter of Debates, Walcutt, Keeper of the State-House, Messenger and Assistants and Page, 4,000 00
46,875 00

Schedule of Expenditures and Revenue of the State of Massachusetts.

Salary Officers brought forward, 46,875 00
Committee on accounts roll, 80,000 00
Average of pay rolls, last five years, 58,000 00
Quarter Master General's department, 130,000 00
State Prison, 10,500 00
Interest on five per cent stock, 27,500 00
Sundry balances to County Treasurers, pensions, incidental expenses and grants, *29,000 00
Interest on loans from banks, estimated as they now stand—\$130,000, 6,300 00
Interest on loan for defence, 50,760 00
Total of annual expenditure, \$322,135 00
State Tax, 133,333 33
Bank Tax, 113,000 00
Bank Dividend, 60,000 00
Total of annual revenue, \$306,333 33
The Bank dividends are stated at 6 per cent, although during the war they did not produce so much.

* In this item may be included certain expenses arising out of the war; but there is no evidence in the Treasury Office by which the exact amount can be ascertained.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

[The following remarks are from the *Portland Argus*, a paper which has taken the lead in favor of Separation.]

We congratulate the people of Maine upon the favorable prospect presented to them of passing from their present humble condition of a mere province, to the respectable rank of a separate and independent State in the Union. The Legislature have given their consent to separation on certain terms and conditions, provided the people of Maine on the first Monday of September next, and by a majority of five to four of the votes actually thrown, again decide in favor of the measure. These terms and conditions refer principally to the division of the public property. It is well known that Maine's proportion of the public property, on the principle of taxation, is rather more than one fifth, but less than one fourth; and on the principle of population, it is more than one fourth, but less than one third. The Legislature adopting the two principles, adopted an intermediate ratio stating the proportion to which Maine should be entitled at one quarter part of the whole. Having thus, & very fairly and correctly, as we think, settled the principle upon which the division should be made, they proceed and assign to Maine her quarter part of the public lands lying in Maine. They next assign her another quarter part of these lands in lieu of her quarter part of the real estate consisting of the State House, State Prison, &c. lying in Massachusetts proper. The whole personal estate, consisting of bank stock, U. States stock, out-standing debts, ordinance, military stores, stands of arms, &c. and amounting in value to a very large sum, is reserved as a joint fund to pay the State debts—after payment of which, and within three years, the balance is to be divided between Maine and Massachusetts proper, in the proportion already mentioned, of one quarter to Maine.

The public lands in Maine have been estimated at from 12 to 16 million acres, one half of which, by this arrangement, becomes the property of Maine. These lands are to be surveyed and laid out, at the joint expense of both States, in townships of as near as may be, twelve miles square; and the townships are to be drawn by lot, one township to Massachusetts and one to Maine. As this property is now free from taxation, it is to remain so as long as the title continues in the States respectively, but immediately becomes taxable upon assignment.

The impression which these terms make it is believed on every fair mind, is that they are highly favorable to Maine and honorable to Massachusetts. Whatever we may think of the conduct of Massachusetts in other cases, in this instance she has certainly acted with great magnanimity. Her statesmen indeed openly avowed the motives which actuated them to the friends of separation—"If you will leave us, we mean you shall leave us in good humor—you shall not have it in your power to say we took any advantage of you. Hereafter our interests will be on all great national questions be the same—and parting as we shall, with good feelings towards each other, we hope you will on all such questions act in concert with us." We will merely add, that conduct like this, must always make Massachusetts great and powerful.

LEAD.

A gentleman of St. Louis has lately descended from Prairie du Chien, with a large quantity of lead, and a much larger supply is daily expected from the same source.—Although from the circumstance of this having been run in sand, it is not of the first rate; yet the community are certainly much indebted to the enterprise of this gentleman for thus opening a new source of wealth to the western country; and so essentially contributing to the increase of the manufacture of red and white lead, as shortly

to place it beyond European commerce. I am pleased to hear that other nations in contemplation to embark same pursuit, and that the quantity will probably be brought to market after will be so great, as to be at a lower price than it could be procured at any other place on the Mississippi.

[Note.—St. Louis and Prairie du Chien both upon the Mississippi. St. Louis 18 miles below the mouth of the Missouri. Prairie du Chien is some distance above.]

Thermometrical Register June 10—16, 1816.

Thermometer	Wind	Weather
10 42 49 46 N E	SE	clear, calm
11 48 56 50 W ESE	SW	clear, calm
12 50 70 60 SW	SW	clear, calm
13 60 63 58 W E	E	clear, calm
14 56 62 51 E E	NE	clear, calm
15 58 57 55 NE	NE	clear, calm
16 54 56 48 NE	NE	clear, calm

MARRIAGES.

In New-York, by Rev Dr Mason, the cob Van Vechten, of Schenectady, to Catharine V. W. Mason, daughter of Rev Mr. Lebanon, (Con.) Mr John W. C. Mermer of New-York, to Aurelia, daughter of Zebulon Ely.
In Falmouth, Mr. Nathaniel Abbott, Jane Leighton.
In Milton, Dr. John Homans, of Boston, to Miss Catharine Walker.
In Marblehead, Mr. Seim Hayden, to Miss Rachel Curtis, both of Boston.
In Worcester, Capt. Samuel Ward, of stock, Vt. to Miss Sarah Chandler, daughter of the late Maj. Charles C.

DEATHS.

In Mercer, (Pen.) a child aged about its death was occasioned by drinking lye in mistake. The evening before, it dipped the cup into a bucket of lye which in the kitchen, supposing it to be water, took a heavy draught before it was discovered.
In Marcellus, (N. Y.) Mrs. Allen, George Allen. Strong suspicion arose that her body was taken from the grave and buried, when a quantity of arsenic was found in her stomach. Her husband was immediately apprehended as the perpetrator of this deed, and after an examination, committed to Onondaga jail to stand his trial at the Court (then sitting) as the murderer of George Strong, aged 79. He was a patriot and a dier in the revolutionary war, and first Addison county clerk.
In Northford, (Conn.) Miss Mary—20, only child of the Rev. Matthew Noyes.
In Wrentham, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of late Samuel Blanchard, Esq. aged 57.
In Brookfield, Mrs. Sarah Cutler, daughter of Deacon Joseph C. aged 73.
Drowned in Connecticut river, near field, Mr. Elijah Alden, jr. aged 24.
In Cambridge, a son of Capt. Child, 8 years of age, was drowned while he was Charles river. The body was recovered a search of near two hours, but all attempts to resuscitate it were ineffectual.
In Brookline, Mr. Samuel Aspinwall.

Fashionable Boot Factory No. 12, Exchange Buildings, near to Messrs. Kilham & Sons.

Jockey Boots, patent English Saddle, tops, or single or double.
Swarrow do. Yellow and white.
Short Back Straps, skins, in Linings.
Wellington Boots, Skins, in Linings.
Short quartered Shoes, Seal Leather, wt. or side, American, French, English, &c.
Common do. long quartered, French, English, &c.
Dress Shoes, English, &c.
Pumps, single and double ties, English, &c.
Morocco Slippers, for Gentlemen, white, &c.
English and American, Shoe Knives, Rasps, Iron, &c.
drawn Boot Legs, boot makers, &c.
Vamps and Counters for do. Italian, &c.
Patent French Boot tops, Japan do. &c.

Also on hand, a very complete assortment of Wellington Boots, Shoes, made expressly for the approaching season. The above, with a variety of other goods in his line (the whole forming a complete assortment as can be found in America of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest rates.

Wholesale and Retail. Cheap for cash or approved credit. By WILLIAM CHADWICK, at his Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store, No. 12, Exchange-Buildings. Constantly on hand, BOOTS & SHOES, by wholesale, for foreign markets, and superior style. Those who wish to call again, will find it for their interest to call as above.

LADIES' ACADEMY.

In rear of No. 40, Marlborough Street, MR. PEARSE would inform his friends, that the public, that after the present year ending the first of July, his school will be discontinued. The ladies who are now superintended by Mrs. Pearse, will be conducted by their united exertions, to which branches of education, to which they usually attend, will be taught, and attention used to render the establishment first respectability. Terms of tuition, first quarter. Entrance 3 dollars. Termination will be made with respect to the school, for the first quarter after the establishment commences. From the establishment, with which former exertions have been made, it is fondly anticipated, that the arrangement will meet the approval of a liberal share in the patronage of the public.

THE RECORDED.

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